SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1893.

DAILT, Per Year. 90 50 DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Nouth

Pestage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

Long and Short Haul.

The Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition was opened on May 10, 1876. The total number of admissions to it was 9,900,000. Eight millions of these were paid for; 1,900,000 were free. The receipts from admissions were \$3.813.723. Three million persons, It is computed, attended the Fair. At the time of holding the Exhibition, the resident population, within a radius of one hundred miles of Philadelphia, was 5,000,000. From the cities of the Atlantic scaboard, and from foreign countries, through the cities of the eaboard, the visitors were chiefly drawn. The distances to be travelled by rall were short, and practically one railway, the Pennsylvania, transported all the visitors.

It was a short-haul Fair. The World's Fair scheduled to open in Chleago on Monday will be held more than 900 miles from tidewater. It will be, so to apeak, the first far-inland exhibition of an international character. The local patronage of the Chicago people is not to be counted upon for much. What business necess will be achieved, will be due to guests from distant points, drawn to Chicago by the network of splendid railways which nearly encircle it, and which make it almost unrivailed as a railway centre. Chicago will have a long-haul Fair.

The Epileptic Refuge.

It is a matter of regret that there is hesilation on the part of Governor FLOWER in regard to signing the bill for the establish ment of a State Colony for Epileptics, his objection being mainly on the ground of conomy. The Commission to select a site. appointed by the Governor in accordance with a statute which became a law by his approval a year ago, has done its work admirably. The bill now before the Governor adopting the recommendation of this Commission provides for the purchase of 1,800 acres of productive land in the Genesce Valley, in Livingston county; on the property are already erected buildings which cost originally about \$80,000. They will accommodate between 300 and 400 patients, and nclude a chapel, schoolhouse, hospital, laundry, dining hall, cottages, and shops, besides numerous stables and barns.

The water course, which divides the property into two nearly equal parts, affords a natural barrier for the separation of the sexes; and a second creek furnishes abundant water for domestic and fire purposes.

This property is offered to the State for \$125,000, a very moderate price, scarcely more than would be needed to erect buildings on any other site that might be purchased at a future time. It seems to us. therefore, that considerations of economy should lead the Governor to sign the bill rather than the contrary. Considering also the perfect adaptability of the site for the proposed uses, offering advantages which ould not be duplicated in any part of the State, and that the opportunity to secure the property will, in all probability, not again be available, the arguments in its favor seem conclusive. Such provision for epileptics has the warm support of the State Board of Charities, the State Commission in Lunacy, the Superintendents of the Poor, and of the press in all parts of the State. Many letters from influential citizens have been written to the Governor urging his approval of the bill, and a petition signed by nearly every prominent physician in New York city has been submitted to him.

Of the urgent necessity for such a c. lony there can be no question. Visitors to poorhouses and insane asylums have for years en calling attention to the cruelty, folly, and injustice of forcing epileptics to remain idle and without proper treatment in such thatitutions; only yesterday morning a letfor from a visitor to a large asylum states: Epileptic patients are scattered through all the wards. One of them, speaking of the rough manners and language of those around them, said, 'It is enough to make us all crazy alike."

On the other hand, it has been proved that while under ordinary conditions epileptics are entirely dependent, and form one of the most troublesome and pitiable classes of the almshouse and asylum population, under proper conditions, such as this colony would afford, they may become nearly or entirely self-supporting.

While it is true that there have been unsual expenditures this year, incident to State care for the insane, in replacing the buildings of the insane hospital at Ogdensburg destroyed by fire, and in protecting the State from the threatened invasion of cholera, even those who have criticised the expenditures of the present administration would approve a favorable decision by the Governor on the measure in question. Governor Flower can be assured that no official act of his would meet with more general approval than the establishment of such a colony. Indeed, it would seem as if coother legislative measure had ever received such spontaneous and general support.

The Navajo Outbreak. The fighting on San Juan River has rought to a crisis the long pending disutes between the Navajo Indians and the eighboring settlers.

The reservation is near the junction of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado. Although a large area, most of it is so sterile as to be useless to the Indians, who ire a self-supporting tribe, famous for their normous herds of sheep and goats. They have many cattle, also, and not a few orses, so that grazing lands are a neces-

In consequence of the aridity of much of heir reservation, the custom of the Governent has been for many years to allow the lavajos to wander beyond its limits and esablish themselves on the public lands adpining. This policy, though necessary, has ad the drawback of bringing them into too conflicts from time to time have arisen over the possession of springs and water courses. and only the presence, good judgment, and prompt action of the regular troops have prevented serious outbreaks.

The Indians and the whites also accuse ach other sometimes of stealing cattle and the consequence is a series of reprisals. ich make a second source of trouble, and n fact, seem to have been the origin of the sent disturbances. And still a third cause of ill feeling is the repeated invasions of the ian reservation by prospectors in search valuable mining deposits which are ight to exist in the Carrizo Mountains. ortheless, should an Iudian war arise

disgrace to the Government and the people. The situation, with all its sources of perif, has been known for twenty years, and the army officers in charge in that region have been incessant in pointing out these dangers. The Navajos are a very numerous tribe, perhaps 18,000 strong, and naturally they have some unruly and thievish men among them, like any similar community of whites. But in the main they are peaceful, and army officers have borne the warmest testimony to their readiness to submit to authority and to leave their grievances for the Government to redress. Sometimes, as perhaps at present, some of them have attacked the whites, either wilfully or in revenge for real or fancied

grievances; but in general their conduct has secured the praise of military officers. When Congressman HOLMAN visited them a few years ago he found them a very interesting people, particularly as they took care of themselves without dependence on the Government, and under adverse circumstances:

"In a most sterile and seemingly barren region almost destitute of water they have was hards of sheep, goats, and ponies. The Navajo is the most independent and contented Indian living. He has no villages, and you seldom see two families in the same section. He subsists on his flocks of sheep and goats, with an occasional patch of stunted corn, and asks n favors. The Navajos are a very ingenious people, too heir houses are rude structures, as their climate is dry, and each family has huts scattered over the country. With very rude instruments they make really fine sliver work, and with a few sticks they weave magnificent blankets. Their domestic policy is peculiar. The man owns the ponies and the wife or wives (they still practise polygamy) own the sheep and goats. The house also belongs to the wife, and if a typres occurs the man goes off with the borres.

Some efforts have lately been made to solve the Navajo problem. A Commission has visited them to negotiate for the surrender of a part of their reservation, valuable for mining, but worthless for agriculture, and of very little account, too, for grazing and stock raising. Extensive plans have also been formed for irrigating portions of the reservation, and Congress. if we do not mistake, at the last session made appropriations for this purpose. When these plans are fully carried out the danger of conflict between the whites and the Indians will be greatly diminished. The Government will then have a right to insist that they shall remain within the limits of their reservation, because they will then have water enough there for their flocks and herds. Such a demand without a proper water supply would be inhuman. Regarded simply as a matter of expediency, it is wise to allow the Indians to stray upon otherwise unoccupied public lands where this becomes necessary for the support of their enormous flocks; and it has been officially stated that more than half the Navajos have thus been permitted to live outside their reservation.

As to the present trouble, its real origin can hardly be known without learning both sides of the story through an official investigation. Thus far, however, there is no reason to doubt that the troops from Fort Wingate will be able to restore order and prevent any very serious uprising.

In An Old Newspaper.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, with the first issue of its new and improved form, reprints its first number, which appeared on Friday morning, March 25, 1836. The Ledger is about two years and a half younger than THE SUN. NICE BIDDLE WAS still President of the United States Bank, and the most famous citizen of Pennsylvania. Railroads were in their infancy yet, regular steam communication with Europe had not been established, most of the men now prominent in the United States were boys or not then born. Old Hickory was the dominant political force. VAN BUREN was nearing his highest period of success. Calhoun, Clay, and Webster were in their splendor. Evarts was a junior at Yale. HUGH McCullough was cashier of the Indiana Bank. Uncle Dick Thompson was practising law at Bedford. GRANT was a boy on his father's farm. SHERMAN was at school. THOMAS hadn't entered West Point. SHERIDAN wasn't five years old. SUMNER and MOTLEY and PHILLIPS were youths just out of college. LONGFEL-Low had just become a Professor at Cambridge. New York had about one-sixth of its present population. Philadelphia was a town of between 80,000 and 90,000 inhabitants. It was a provincial and small city to which the new paper appealed, although the proportionate influence of Philadelphia was perhaps greater then than now.

Let us look at some of the contents of this little four-page sheet, 151/ inches by 10%, four columns to the page, published by SWAIN. ABELL & SIMMONS for six cents a week. First, the advertisements. The Good Intent Stage Company inform the travelling public that they have established a line of first-rate Post Coaches, leaving Philadelphia every day at 8 A. M. for Wheeling. via Columbia Railroad, through York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Washington. Apply for seats at the Great Western Stage Company's. The advertisement is illustrated by a picture of a railroad coach of the English pattern, and one of those low little locomotives with little wheels of the primitive type. Then we have a cut of a canal boat with a gentleman speeding a flery steed attached to a hawser along the towpath. This is the line of railroad and canal packets to Pittsburg, and will go into operation as soon as navigation is opened. The People's Line of Cars and Stages starts from the corner of Broad and Arch every morning at 8:30 for Pittsburg and way stations. Time, 21/4 days. Gibson & Bell on Market street have for sale Cantoons, ribbed Florentines, striped worsted Venitians, Summer Cloths or Crape Camblets, checked Gambroons. We leave to the ladies to judge of the colors: "rifle, Polish green, purple and crimson dahlia, ruby and yellow brown, citron and bronze olive." J. P. WARWICK, Merchant Tailor, has a "handsome assortment of Slik Velvets, Valencia, fancy and plain English vesting. Also a handsome assortment of Stocks, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Suspenders." So it seems that some Philadelphia men put their trust in the perilous stuff of the false bosom, and knew not shirts. Another firm of tailors have received "their first case of London cut and

made dress and frock coats. A hatter gives the remarkable guarantee that "all hats sold by him will be warranted water proof and to retain their shape and color." He will furnish volunteer companies with caps, plumes, pompoons. Another hatter has nutria caps. We fancy that most people will have to consult a dictionary for the meaning of nutria. The Penn Silk Hat Company sells "gentlemen's, youth's, and children's hats of various qualities, including the most beautiful moleskin silk, both black and drab, on light, elastic, porous bodies, which are stiffened with a very superior composition, prepared by one of the firm, and known to no other person, which equally resists the influence

of water and the heat of the sun." There's a good Philadelphia advertisement for you. But the bonnets, where are the bonnets that the Annas and ELIZAS wore when PLANCUS was Consul in the days of

out of the present troubles, it would be a Old Hickory? What were they, the Patria Ince and Tuscan Grecian? What order of architecture was Tuscan Grecian? Did 'tissue Tuscan and other fancy cottages and fancy Gipseys" become the prim little Quaker maids? What sort of headgear was a Bolivar? Did the same thrifty gentleman who bought water proof everlastinghats, buy "patent fire proof bureaus and sideboards, in imitation of mahogany work," a defence against fire and burglars, and "an ornament to any parlor"? Here is a voluble genius who knows how to advertise his Safety Cases:

"This apparatus is simple, substantial, cheap, and convenient, and requires but to be seen to evince (to those who are acquainted with the true philosophy of heat) its real title to the appellation. Fire proof Appa-ratus, and likewise how the consuming agent itself will be made to defeat the consequences of its own avapes by eausing the safety case, if necessary, t eass into a place of double security."

We seem to be in KEELY's country with

this gentleman. If you are in Philadelphia in this March, 1836, and want to go to London, you will have to go to New York and take one of the London line of packets, first-class ships of about 500 tons burthen. "Their accommodations for passengers are elegant and extensive, and for whom beds, bedding, wine and stores of the best quality will always be afforded." There are three sailings a month. The ships touch at Portsmouth. Or you can take The ROBINSONS' Line where you get " promptness, regularity, and dispatch, united with civility, economy, and safety." Weekly opportunities here in good American ships." Apply at 246 Pearl street, New York. We hardly know how to advise you as to the choice of t hotel in Philadelphia. The Golden Swan sounds enticing, but perhaps the American House on South Sixth street has the finest prospectus:

"The saloons are large, and especially adapted to convenience. All the apartments are light, comme ous, and airy. The location is eligible in every respect, and it is believed equal to any in the city, being in the Immediate visinity of the courts, and the places o business and pleasure The house is repiete with con business and pleasure. The house is replets with con-veniences, which will render it a cheerful and com-fortable abode to such as may honor it with their pat-ronage. The bar and cellars have received the pro-prietor's especial attention. These have been provided with the best liquors and the choicest wines of every description. The larder will at all times be abundantly stocked and supplied with all the delicacies and apician norsels which the season and the markets can a and no exertion will be omitted which can in the least contribute to please the palate of the most fastidious.

"The proprietor, feeling grateful to his friends and the public for past favors he has received, begs leavthe passes them that no pains will be spared to render the stay of those acreeable who may honor him with their patronage. An ordinary will be provided daily at haif past 2 o'clock, where jurymen, witnesses, and trose whose business may not permit them to dine at home, may be accommodated with whatever they may think proper to call for at the shortest notice. "Daniel Baist."

Try the 2 o'clock ordinary, by all means DANIEL SAINT'S "apician" morsels are not to be neglected. To while away an hour before dinner, you might drop in at ORRIN Rogers's periodical office and book store on South Second street, where you will find the principal periodicals:

"Penny Magazine, Saturday Magazine, Blackecod's Magazine, Christian Library, Musical Library, Bascod's North Wales, Library of Univid Knowledge, Penny Cyclopedia, Quarterly Review, Franklin Library, Dublin Penny Journal, Malern British Artists, Pinden's Bibli Illustrations, Chamberl Malern British Artists, Pinden's Bibli Illustrations, Chamberl Edinburgh Journal, Hogarth's Works, National Galler Manifield's Onast Scenery, Byron Gallery, Byron's Beauties,

Or you can go to Mansfield's, the paper hanger opposite the Southwark Bank, and look at "a most beautiful assortment of views and 'lithographic and fireboard figures, very low." Among his assortment are the Lady of the Lake, Battle of Navarino. Monuments of Paris, Psyche and Cupid, St. Helena, Views of Switzerland. Did anybody on Market street call your attention to the whimsical advertisement in the new paper, the Public Ledger?

WANTED.-A young man of respectable connections. good looking and well bred, is desirous of obtaining a partner in the domestic concerns of life. He is now engaged in a profitable mercantile house, and would like to locate in the interior of the city. Any lady who would be willing to give her heart and hand in this most giorious enterprise, would do wall to em brace the present opportunity, as but few better changes could be had. Address a line to B. E. L. brough the Post Office, or call at 314 Market street,

No false modesty about him! Did he find a partner in the glorious enterprise, or were his hand and heart left lonely?

But it is time to leave the advertisements. The matter on the first page consists of a poem, reprinted from the American Monthly Magazine, on " The Birth of Venus" (what was VENUS doing in Philadelphia?); an article on Burns from the Knickerbocker. a little notice of auction duties, a paragraph from Major NOAH, and a JOE MILLER about the toper who wanted the doctors to remove his fever and not his thirst. The leading article contains the salutatory of the new paper, which is modelled after the penny press of this town. "In the cities of New York and Brooklyn. containing together a population of 390,000. says the writer with amazement, "the daily circulation of the penny papers is not less than Seventy Thousand." The Ledger " has secured the services of a police reporter and a collector of news, and it is hoped that their exertions will impart to its columns additional interest." There is an editorial paragraph on "Our Noble River," which has a way of getting shut up by the ice There is another paragraph dealing in a poetic spirit with losses at sea. Another says that "the Congressional news up to this date possesses not the slightest interest." so no Congress news is printed The collector of news reports that s ady who arrived from New York on Tuesday afternoon, was knocked down by dray at the corner of South Water and Chestnut streets and slightly injured." He didn't bother himself about getting her name. But the joy of the editorial page is the work of the new police reporter, at once a humorist and a moralist. He occupies more than two columns. He earned his wages. He has style, this man, the grand, epic manner. What a beautiful choice of epithets descriptive. Now he tells us about two sons of the Emerald Isle, now about six sons of Hibernia, but never about rishmen. He is, more than all else, "genteel." 'Tis a word he loves. "John Morgan, a genteel-looking man, but who did not act very genteelly, was brought up for drunken-Philadelphia seems to have been a very drunken town in this police reporter's days. His masterpiece is this:

"Warson Blank, drunkenness. This individual exvivid but most disgusting picture of the habitual and inveterate drunkard; he is one more melancholy addition to the thousands who have, by their inordinate thirst for ardent potson, lost reputation, prosperity, and health and entailed upon themselves the scorn of some and the no less humiliating pity of others. Any beholder would see at a gance, in the bloodshot eye, the tottering gait, and in the bloaded countenance. a man who had long been a bestial wershipper at the foul and polluted attar of intemperance. Failing to give the required surety, he was fully committed. In his prison hours, Blaxx will have abundant leisure for redection and repentance; and when freed from incarceration, he may become a useful member of society; but how few, after having nelancholy addition to the thousands who have, b seful member of society; but how few, after baving drunk so deeply at the fount of evil possess the forti tude to shun its baleful attraction.

Here is his treatment of the case of a vagrant named LEVI HOLMES:

"Lavite a Yangre, and with the unusual improvi-dence of his countrymen, does not norm to have im-proved his fortunes during his solourn in the Key Stone State. He stated that he had been employed cutting nails in Essex county, and was making an effort to reach his home in Massachusetts, but was without the means of so dwing. The worthy Mayor adverted to his

pedat proportions, hinfed their capacity to bear him home, and discharged him, with an admonition not again to appear before him."

Pedal proportions is humor. Here are two swells in calamity: "RIGHARD RUSH and THOMAS ROSM. This namesake of the ex-Secretary, and his hopeful brother, were charged by Mr. Paraste McDaviri with coming into his house and deporting themselves in a rude and uncivil fashion, breaking his window glass, &c.—Fined."

Page 3 gives an account of a new pump. and says that there is so much travel between Philadelphia and Pittsburg that you have to book your seat two weeks in advance, although there are four lines of stages. "It is confidently affirmed that the despot Santa Anna is on the full march for Texas, and that he has sworn to subdue that province or lose Mexico." A banking firm at Nashville offers a reward of \$1,000 for "the villain who forged the letter purporting to be from them and published in the Herald Feb. 19." The forgery was probably due, says the "to a wish to speculate in the Ledger. stock of the Nashville banks by purchasing it when depressed through reports of public disturbances, and destruction of the buildings and property of such banks." There was a fall of snow at Malta last January. PAGANINI is soon to visit this country. Portland has had 114 days of good sleighing. There were four fires in Albany last Saturday: "considerable damage was the result." The attention of Southern and Western merchants is called to the fact that, "the cost of transportation considered, goods can be now purchased in this city as cheaply as in New York." Dear old Philadelphia!

Women and Men.

We have received the first three numbers of the American Woman, a new weekly paper of this city, "devoted exclusively to the interests of women." It is a very cleverly written and a handsomely printed paper, to whose editors and publishers we wish all honor and prosperity; but why is such a paper required, and what are the exclusive interests of women?

The agreement of interest between men and women is thorough and absolute. Human beings have many other conflicting interests, but between the masculine and the feminine elements of society there is only community of interest and sentiment. Neither wishes to be independent of the other. Neither can be independent of the other. They are interdependent. If women's interests should ever become exclusive of men's, the whole order of the universe would be destroyed; the law of nature would have been abrogated.

Taking the interests of women in a narrower sense, where is the need of a paper devoted exclusively " to them? The difference between women's and men's conventional costume, and the greater amount of attention women must expend on their dress because of its greater complexity and more æsthetic character, give them a peculiar interest in the fashioning of their garments. Accordingly, fashion papers have been established for women exclusively, but at the present time these are rendered unnecessary by the recent development of the daily newspaper. The best fashion paper now is THE SUN, and women have no occasion to consult any other authority on the subject. Women also are interested in imaginative literature; not more so than men, it is true, but usually they have more time or disposition to gratify such tastes. In THE SUN they get the best contemporary productions of that literature, and the most acute criticisms of it, so that papers established for the publication of romance, specifically, have ceased to be the largely profitable investments they were formerly. The current news of the world is of interest to both men and women. The drams, the tragedy and the comedy of human life, as presented in a daily newspaper, absorbs both feminine and masculine attention. Women read THE SUN with no less interest than it has for men. It is published for women as much as for men. It is published for everybody. It shines for all. It is no more for men exclusively than for women exclusively. A paper that does not interest women, will not interest men unless it be a more price current for exclusive use in a few of the counting rooms. where men work to get money for the grati-

fication of women. It might be assumed that in one field there is opportunity for a paper "devoted exclusively to the interests of women." It is the field of agitation for woman suffrage, a political innovation in which it is manifestly necessary to excite the interest of women if the revolution is to be accomplished. Nothing is plainthan that women can have the privilege of the suffrage whenever they want it: and nothing is more obvious than that now the great mass of women do not want it. But the very condition of femininesentiment which should furnish such a paper with its mission would render the mission useless. It would have no interest for them. Accordingly, and with an instinctive sympathy with that prevailing sentiment, the editor of the American Woman announces conspicuously that she is too "meanspirited" "to want to vote." She is content that the political position of women shall remain unchanged. Her conception of the proper sphere of woman is suggested by her remark, in criticising a particular costume worn at a wedding, that "when a woman deliberately adopts an aggravated form of this awkward and somewhat vulgar dress, it is probably a tacit announcement of her indifference to the fancy or favor

of men." She explains the indifference of women about "assuming the outer semblance of power." by saying that "we women know we hold the strings that move the world." Why, then, is she editing a paper "devoted exclusively to the interests of women" What need of such an organ has an undisputed and indisputable despot? If she is not an advocate of the political enfranchisement of women, what is there left for her to advocate of which women have not the full measure already?

Really no newspaper champion of the political rights of women, published for women exclusively, is required. That field is filled by THE SUN, which is published for everybody. We advocate woman suffrage whenever women want it. We have no fear that their full political equality with men in the Government will result in injury to either the State or themselves. As THE SUN in all its departments is made interesting for them, it is imparting to them a knowledge of public questions, and cultivating in them the interest in such questions that prepares them for the intelligent exercise of the suffrage which in due time will be extended to them.

THE SUN, a paper for both men and women, is therefore a paper more fully devoted to the interests of women than the American Woman, which aims to be their exclusive representative. We make no discrimination between the rights of women and the rights of men. We appeal to both men and women, and to both equally. We deny that there are exclusive in-

the truth of the remark of Goerns concerning women, as quoted approvingly in the American Woman, that "unfortu nately they are less anxious that a thing should be done, than that they should be the ones to do it." We don't believe that it is so, but if it is, it is not unfortunate: it is all right and supremely fortunate. We are not prepared to obey the poetical command of Miss M. E. M. Davis in the same paper, to

"Lift high the coblet's brimming dew We drink to Her, we drink to You, My Lady's Slipper !

if by that she means to drink out of the slipper, after the fashion of drunken gallants in the old days; but we join all good men in sober and serious and genuine reverence for the glory of womanhood expressed in a way befitting its pure effulgence.

The French President and Senate Tri-

umph. M. Ribot must have wondered on Friday what had happened to the Chamber of Deputies, when he saw it reverse, by an overwhelming majority, the decision which drove him from office a few weeks ago. He had to resign because the popular branch of the French Parliament refused to permit the Senate to strike out the liquor tax clauses from the appropriation bill. It was argued that the upper House had no power of amending money bills, but must either accept or reject them in block. Now, however, the Deputies have acquiesced, by a vote of 397 to 132, in what they had previously denounced as a usurpation. Ostensibly, this was a great victory for

President Cannor and the Senate. We cannot, indeed, tell from the brief telegram about the matter what pledges may have been given by the DUPUY Cabinet to induce the Chamber to retreat from its former position. The Ministers may have promised that the proposed liquor taxes should be passed by the Senate in the form of a separate bill. The same assurances, however, were given by the RIBOT Ministry. but they had no effect upon the Deputies, who then declared that it was a principle for which they contended, and that they would not establish a precedent which hereafter might be invoked to the detriment of the lower House. That is just what they have done now, and the Senate will one day profit by the outcome of this collision.

It is possible that many Deputies helped to sustain the Ministry because they were anxious to get the appropriations passed in one form or another, in order to render possible an early dissolution of Parliament. These are the men who hope to profit by the Panama scandal, and who think that an appeal to the people has already been too long deferred. But to suit M. Constans and his friends it is needful not only that the election should come speedily, but that it should take place under the right sort of a Minister of the Interior. Now, the moment the appropriations are passed it lies with President CARNOT to say who shall wield the machinery of the Interior Office during the electoral campaign. He is now certain of obtaining the assent of the Senate to a dissolution at any hour, and he can order an appeal to the country before his opponents in the Chamber have a chance to turn the present Cabinet out of office. For some reasons, doubtless, such a stroke of political strategy would commend itself to the French President. Neither Premier DUPUY nor any of his colleagues is sufficiently distinguished to aim at the Chief Magistracy, and, therefore, all of them could probably be trusted to further the wish of M. CARNOT to succeed himself. Should a general election take place next

month, M. CARNOT will have a brighter prospect of securing a majority of friendly Deputies than he would have had if the appeal to the people had been made some months ago. The Parisians have grown tired of talking about the Panama affair. and the melinite incident has not yet produced much effect upon the public mind and might be lost sight of in the excitement of a political campaign. Besides, the hope of M. Constans was that his partisans in the Chamber would on the eve of dissolution compel President Carnor to make him Minister of the Interior, in which event he could exercise for his own benefit those instruments of intimidation and seduction of which he showed himself a master in 1889. The Chamber may still insist at the last moment on the expediency of having a strong man like M. Constans in the Interior Department, but, the appropriations having been passed, the Executive is no longer bound to heed its wishes. In spite of a vote of a want of confidence in the DUPUY Cabinet, M. CARNOT could forthwith dissolve Parliament and keep his present dvisers in office as Ministers ad interim. That is what Marshal MacMahon did in 1877, and such a course has often been taken in Great Britain.

Truly, the naval review, the mariners oarade, and the other public episodes of the past week have been very attractive and inthe time in New York for the entertainment of our populace and the extra-municipal multitudes who are ever among us; and this week we are to have the grandest flower show that ever was seen here, and that is to be held in Madison Square Garden. It comes just after we have welcomed our foreign friends, heard their guns, and admired their style. It will not be by any means the least interesting event of the season, and, indeed, what show ould be more inviting than that of the New York Florists' Club, to be opened on Tuesday and kept open till the end of the week? Even while reading the programme for the successive days the soul is elevated into the regions of eauty and the sacred fragrances. Here are the banks of roses—list, ye mariners; here are the pansies and the violets-halt, ye wayworn citizens; here are the orchids, azaleas, rhoiodendrons, and a hundred other flowers of paradise-behold them all; here are the palms and here are the fetching bunches of laurel. fern, cedar, and other soothing greens-ay, cilow passengers, we cannot now tell the half of a tale that would take up hours in its telling. Here comes Arbor Day, when the beneficences play atwixt earth and sky! The naval reviews and beeming cannon of the past week give place to the superior invitations of the week in which we now have the happiness of living. The Garden of New York will be like that of Eden this week.

We cannot just now give notice of all the other things that will please New York and its friends between this time and Decoration Day and Independence Day, and along till next Christmas; but we know that, under blessing of neaven, one acceptable episode will follow another the year through. New York is the chosen city of the Western world, and its people are aware of this fact.

We do not know that any Dakota blizzard ever wrought ruin like that of the Oklahoma blizzard of last week. In the reports that we received on Wednesday it was stated that over forty lives had been lost and much property destroyed; and in the reports that have come to us since then it is estimated that over seventy-flye lives were lost and severar hundreds of people injured. The tempest of Tuesday was as fierce as ever tlew, and its terrors were increased by a number of peculiar accompaniments, such as hallstones, waterspouts, and heavy sheets of rain. The reports have told how the people were swept off their terests belonging to either. We deny feet and thrown bither and thither, how

cattle were destroyed, how houses were whirled up into the air and shattered, how trees were torn or twisted, and how the erops were ruined in hundred of fields. It is a long time since we heard of such desolatio in any part of the West. Many of the incidents were most painful and grievous. There is no help for the dead; but the relief needed by the living was promptly sent by the people beyond the track of the tornado.

This tornade must have swept over a distance of a thousand miles, north and south following an irregular course. We have heard of it as far south as Waco and Gainesville in Texas, and have heard of it north of Missouri. but the centre of its fury was in Oklahoma and its ravages were but slight elsewhere. There will never be an end to the cyclones o

the West until the trecless plains are better wooded than they ever have been.

We have again to praise the Police Department. Its officers and men have done good service in the best way during the past week. They have managed the crowds happily, in so far as management was needed, without using weapons of any kind, without any violence Their uniform has always been respected their commands have invariably been obeyed. and their authority has never been questioned. Many of the incidents of the review and parade days were deserving of note. At one time of Thursday forenoon there was crowd of people on the Hudson River Railroad bluecoat came within sight, and while yet some distance off he waved his arm once or twice in an easterly direction; the whole crowd immediately left the track and moved in that direction, tramping through the mire into which the soft ground there had been turned by the rain, and taking places from which they could get but a poor view of the fleet. To the signal given by the policeman the people promptly responded. There were doubtloss thousands of incidents of this kind on Thursday and Friday. It was often remarked at the time of the Columbian parade of last year how easily the multitudes in the streets were "handled" by the unarmed police, and how promptly and good-naturedly they obeyed very police order. The experiences of the past week have been of the same kind. In no city in the world could there be a higher pub lie respect for law, order, and authority than

It is to be regretted that the Chicago Ex hibition cannot be got in order for visitors at the time appointed for its opening. The news in the Chicago papers is confirmatory of the despatches and letters we have printed from our correspondents in Chicago that the Exhibition will not be more than half ready on the 1st of May; that many of the exhibits for several of the incomplete buildings have not vet been put in place; that others have not been unpacked; that others have not reached the grounds, and that others have not even been received in Chicago. There is confusion around the buildings, and inside of them, up to this time. The directors, committees, agents, exhibitors, and workmen have all been "rushing things" for weeks, and have been struggling day and night during the past fortnight. They have met with unexpected obstructions, have had troubles beyond number, and squabbles of all sorts.

These things are to be regretted. The man agers have had plenty of time in which to do their business and have not been cramped for money. Those of the visitors who may he in hicago at the appointed time of opening must suffer disappointment by reason of the fact that the Exhibition is incomplete.

Nevertheless, it pleases us to say that they will find a considerable part of the Exhibition ready for inspection. Even at this time there is so much of it in order that a visitor can spend week profitably in looking around. He can see both domestic and foreign exhibits that are worth seeing. A fortnight hence, things will be in better shape. In a month from this time, everything ought to be in place. It can never be the kind of an exhibition that would have been held here, if Congress had cho New York, but it will have attractions satisfac tory to most of the visitors. Had it been here we would have have had it all ready for opening at the time in which the war ships of the powers are in our harbor. It would have been pened to the music of the world's big guns! It is something to know that the New York State building can be opened in Chicago to morrow, with its exhibits in shipshape, Visitors will find it deserving of their attention.

There died in this city a few days ago a Frenchman of the perfect type, M. ALFRED FORT, a man of courtesy, honor, courage, gentleness, virtue, and bonhomie; a man who d served his country as a mil Franco-American who was esteemed by all who knew him, and who was known throughout the French community of New York. M. FORT, while living here during the past quarter of a century, earned his livelihood and became a property holder by the sale of wines; and there have been few French men who had a better knowledge of the varieties and labels of wine, few dealers who ever sold better qualities at fairer prices few who ever raised more exalted sentiment in the minds of the customers whom they favored, and he favored every one of his customers. We are not sure that good M. Fort was a Parisian by birth; we should rather guess that he was & child of the realm of the best champagne. In his later years he esteemed some of the native wines of this country, for he had become an American patriot and he had a talent for estimating their merits which is not possessed by all Frenchmen. Many New Yorkers will mourn the loss of this worthy citizen of France and of America. Au recoir, M. ALFRED FORT!

See Here, Mr. Reuter! What Have Ton to Say to This?

From the Forming Post The scandalous inadequacy, or worse, of much of the foreion news furnished by the presservice was never put in a clearer light than in the reports about the Austrian objection to Mr. Nax Judi as our Consul-Seneral at Vieuna. We had first the most positive as surances that Mr. Judd's arranger would not be issued, and then a detailed account of an interview between Count Kalnoky and Minister Grant, in which the for mer said that Mr. Jodd would not be received, and the latter replied that the appointment would be with-drawn and another American sent who would be "a Hebrew, but not of former Austrian allegiance." A few days later came private despatches alleging that all the foregoing was pure fiction, and, sure enough, inquiry at the State Department at Washington dis-covered that nothing of the kind had ever happened. It is a matter of no great consequence whether M Juid is received at Vienna or not, but it is a matter of much consequence if the foreign news agents of the United Press are to be permitted to send over their romancings for fact, or are to lend themselve. inworthy intrigue which seems to be behind this particular bit of faising atton.

A Speedway Boom in Trotters,

Free the Torf, field and farm.

Since the passage of the bill authorizing the construction of the Harlem River specified, a number of wealthy g nitement have had agents on the lookout for trotters of the best type.

An Important Discussion.

To the Enroll of The Sus-Ser. You will be pleased to learn that Adelbert College at Cleveland, O., and Oberlin College at Oberlin, O. are to discuss the advantages of the political mines of the United States and Canada upon the Irin day of May next, Adelbert tak-

In the afficient we and observe the negative.

It indicates the deep interest the discussion of the question by the sex is exciting throughout the country. If any other colleges are mediated to discuss the autject, I shall be very said to send to say of them that ject. I shall be very an associated any or head that may despite that the information I have upon the subject. It is a question well worthy of serious investigation by all true anterierans, ante-specially by those who are so about to as a leading part in directing public opinion as the students of our colleges. BROOKING, April 20, 1865. FRANCIS WAYLARD GLEE.

One of the great achievements of this country is the impire State exacts of the New York Central - Ade.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Except the Tiffany-Havemerer wedding, the bustle and movement of last week, which was Incessant, not to say hewildering, was semisocial, semi-official, and altogether national and patriotic. It was a succession of grand displays, thundering cannon, clouds of smoke, streaming flags and pennants, dukes and grand dukes, notabilities of all nations, and most atrocious weather. There could hardly have been man or woman with soul so dead as not to feel a spite against the power or powers unknown that procured for us the drowning deluge of Thursday morning. Every one, from the President to the newspaper reporters. made the best of it, but even those who sat in comfortable obscurity at home knew perfectly well that the show was spoiled. Wet limb. and draggled bunting is worse than no bunting at all, and colors that droop when ther ought to float are as completely robbed of their beauty as girls in a ballroom, with what should be curling bangs hanging straight and streaky on their foreheads. Suit it was a glorious spectacle, and with the addition of balls, banquets, dinners, and receptions did great credit to the metropolis as a No one is very sorry, however, to pass it on to Chicago, and to settle down here to peace

Far and away the most refined, elegant, and imposing wedding that New York society has seen for a long time was that of Mr. Theodore Havemeyer's daughter with Mr. Perry Tiffany, a son of the late George Tiffany of Baltimore and Newport. Those who have seen Mr. Havemeyer's palace-like mansion can imagina what a fairy bower it looked when lined, garlanded, screened, and canopled with tvy, roses, lilles, and all the fairest blossoms that art and nature could supply. The young bride, who is extremely pretty, was attired to correspond with the splendor that surrounded her, and was covered with the finest point lace, held in graceful folds and plaits by many precious gems. The whole ceremonial was on the same scale of beauty and profusion, and the three hundred or more guests who were present congratulated themselves upon the opportunity of seeing so tasteful a spectacle.

The ball at Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening was attended by numerous representatives of the smart set, who patriotcally came forward to do their duty as citizens, and to help make the show as attractive s possible to our transatlantic visitors. On the other evenings of the week, also, a very considerable sprinkling of society people diversified the crowds who gathered in the Garden to hear the German military bands, making one wonder where all these music lovers were last summer when Seldl and Damrosch were playing to empty houses.

With the departure of our foreign guests and the advance of the much-postponed spring. New York will soon be as completely depopuated of smart and conspicuous persons as it generally is in August. Some are going east and others west, but before the leafy month of June is with us green shades will be closely lrawn along the line of the Fifth avenue, and the unhappy ones who are always left behind

Among the passengers by the French steamer yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane. who will return by the first of July and spend the remainder of the summer at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. George P. Wetmore and the

Misses Wetmore, who also were booked to sail for Havre yesterday, have decided not to go. Wednesday next, with the sailing of the Teutonic, Mrs. Maturin Livingston and her daugh-ters, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Mrs. Ogden Mills, will take their leave, and will next be heard of in their newly purchased London houses, where they will enjoy the much-cov-

eted honors and distinctions of the season. Later in the month Colonel and Mrs. Jay. Mrs. and Miss Jaffray. Mr. and Miss Cushing. he Misses Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith. Captain and Mrs. Burn. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lord and Lady Craven and Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer will turn their faces eastward, while Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, and possibly Mrs. Duncan Elliot, will start for Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden will begin their long journey to Alaska. stopping frequently in their special train by the way. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and their several weeks, and the Vanderbilt family, inluding Mrs. W. D. Sloane on her return from abroad, will establish themselves in the luxurious quarters they have secured there and see the great show at their leisure.

All this will make the Newport season a late one, but there is no earthly reason why it should not be gay. Mrs. Astor will open Beechwood, which was closed last summer. and will gather her friends about her, even if she does not lay aside her mourning. Perry Belmont will keep bachelor's hall at as a single man's hospitality? Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, the Leiters, the Townsend Burdens, and many other absentees will be ack in time to swell the list of Newport's colony, in which the ever-changing tide in the fairs of men is always making gaps and filling them again with marvellous celerity.

Fashionable charities have all run to concerts and tableaux this spring, and the living pictures now in course of preparation at Case tle Point, Hoboken, for the benefit of St. Katharine's Home, promise to be as artistic as those that were recently given at the Madison Square Garden. Mrs. Stevens has so much ceauty in her own household, among her nieces and daughters-in-law, and such a setting for pictures in the tapestries, mirrors, and architectural mountings of her rotunda, stairway, and large, old-fashioned rooms, that very little outside aid will be required to make the exhibition a success. Mr. Chase, the artist. will have charge of the lights and grouping. and Miss Caroline King Duer has written a very elever monologue, which she will recite. besides appearing in one of the pictures. Mrs. Albert Stevens will make a "Queen Louise" quite equal to Miss Morris's. Miss Elais Stevens will be Mme. Recamier, and Miss Bessie Van Rensselaer the Duchess of Devonshire. Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, whose pretty face is not often seen in New York, will rive an effective reproduction of the "Marringo Sons le Directoire." and Miss Dora Wright, Miss Vanderpoel, and several other Jersey maidens will appear in suitable and attractive pictures. The performances are to be both afternoon and evening on the 19th and loth of May, and tickets are selling rapidly.

Mr. J. R. Koosevelt is marshalling his forces for the coaching parade, which will take place this year on the 27th of May. How many coaches will be in line, where the luncheon will be given, and the details of route and guests are not yet disclosed. In connection with this always popular display may be quoted a private letter of an American in Lon-"We went yesterday to the Sandown Park races, where we saw, in addition to a painfully dazzling array of spring fashions, a number of very smart coaches, belonging, apparently, to very smart people. The Duke of Portland drove the Prince of Wales out on his new coach, which is coal black all over and drawn by four of the most suporb black horses I ever saw. The servants wore black liveries with white cuffs, and the whole turnout was singularly stylish and unique. although a bit graveyardy. But the horses-black beauties. indeed-would have given chie to any equipage. The 'Prince.' in spite of age and dissipation, had an air about him that was distinetly dignified and distinguished, owing, in some measure, to the perfect fit of his clothes. which were absolutely without spot or wrinkle, and yet did not look new. He was here. there, and everywhere in the crowd, and I have seen many an Englishman and American with more assumption of superiority. The costymes, you will be pleased to hear. were more eccentric and bizarre than ever. Aniline dyes prevail, and the purples and greens made my eyes ache. On one of the oaches were two ladies dressed alike, in the brightest green velvet capes, lined with light blue velvet and blue feathers. I made an inward resolution before I left the spot to clina closer than a brother to neutral tinte for the remainder of the season.